



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

The Alexandria Press copies in juxtaposition an article from the Gazette and this article did not appear in this paper of that date; but we did copy it afterward from some journal. The mistake on our part was in the printer setting it in the wrong type. Those articles which we idiosyncrasy and copy are usually in smaller type on the editorial page. We believe this is customary in all journals.—*Cumberland Allegian.*

In this connection the remarkable conduct of our youthful city contemporary compels us to observe that, while normal adolescence is attractive, when it becomes pert and evinces maliciousness, it is just the reverse, and to inform the editor of that amateur journal that since he does not possess sufficient common understanding to be able to distinguish the difference between an inverted figure 9 and an upright 6, or to know that such palpable mendacity as that of which he has been guilty must necessarily be detected and that speedily; nor the ordinary honesty to correct a mistake when it is discovered, or the discreet courtesy to confess a willful attempt at injurious misrepresentation when that attempt has been exposed, that such ideas as govern him may, and doubtless do, meet the approval of his fellow-citizens of the State of Maine, who endorse Mr. Blaine, but are uncongenial, not only on this, but on every solid where honesty and discretion are awarded their true value, and courteous behavior characterizes the intercourse of the people. The Gazette published an article on the 7th inst., which the Cumberland Allegian copied in its issue of the 9th, without any credit, and on the 11th the Alexandria Press, as its leading editorial, printed the two articles in half measure, and side by side, and stated that we had copied ours from the Allegian of the 6th inst. Now we frequently see our articles copied without any credit, but so far from objecting we are glad it is so, for it is evidence of their worth, but we protest against being accused in our own community of robbing ourselves; and cannot help saying that the would-be candidate of the workingman's party for the Legislature will never be elected as long as he continues to render himself ridiculous by attempting to make people believe that a man will put himself to the unnecessary trouble of stealing his own property, and be no more successful in his efforts than to pay a compliment when he would do an injury, and reveal a maliciousness that has had no provocation and to which he would have been better for him to have kept concealed. He has mistaken his calling. He has uttered upon an avocation for which he is totally unfitted, and the sooner he leaves it, returns to Maine, or goes West and grows up with that country, the better it will be for him. We have devoted much more space to this affair than it deserves, but the attempt to injure us was so palpable, and exhibited such wanton malevolence, and there are so many people who believe everything they see in any newspaper, and are anxious to believe the worst that can be said of any one they know, that, as much against our inclination as contrary to our custom, we have been forced to write about it just what we think.

The people of the South having been restored to the Union and again recognized as citizens of the country, are as much interested in its welfare, and as keenly sensitive to its honor as those of any other section. They are therefore by means pleased at the great and unnecessary expense of the prolonged Indian war, or at all gratified at the almost unvaried defeats sustained by the United States army in its engagements with the hostiles. The Modocs caused the country great loss both in men and money before they were subdued; the Sioux massacred whole regiments and captured numerous supply trains before they were killed across the border, and now the Nez Perces are destroying entire settlements, and in every engagement defeating the troops sent against them. The reason of all this must be the incompetency and inefficiency of the army officers. That the privateers brave no one denies, for they have exhibited their gallantry on every field, and have fought to the death in the very traps into which they knew they had been led. With General Fitz Lee in command of the U. S. army operating against the Indians the war would have been over in thirty days, and the Indians left alive would now be living quietly on their reservations. But, when the commander of the army, the "best Indian fighter the country has produced," "the gallant" Phil. Sheridan, is afraid to approach nearer the scene of war than Chicago, and when his second in command, Gen. O. O. Howard, finds it impossible to get nearer Chief Joseph than fifty miles, it is more than probable that the war will continue until it is stopped by the cold weather.

We are glad to state that two of the city's largest creditors have already intimated that they will not only willingly, but cheerfully, agree to accept the proposal of the public debt commission, and that the probability is that most, if not all, the creditors will do likewise. They do so not because they are, or can be, forced to accept any terms but those upon which they became creditors, but because they see the straits to which the city is reduced, and are disposed to do what they can to help her in her extremity. There is no repudiation in the matter. They have been asked to abate their just demands, with the understanding that if they comply with the request the interest due them will be paid punctually at maturity, and being perfectly aware of the heavy taxation to which the property owners of the city are already subjected, and being unwilling to increase that onerous burden, they have accepted the terms of the commission, not from necessity but from choice.

The Eastern War.

If it is true as reported from Adrianople that Suleiman Pasha is advancing through Fereditch pass, the movement is likely to occasion severe fighting. This route would bring him down upon Elena, the direct road to Tirnova, where he would engage the Russians and General Osman Pasha and Lieutenant General Mehmet Ali to effect a junction, where the united Turkish armies would confront the concentrated armies of the Czar. But Fereditch pass is so unlikely to be chosen for such a movement in the face of the enemy, and when other and more practicable passes are open, that it would be well to wait official confirmation before accepting the news as correct.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: By the last military operation south of the Balkans a loss of 12,000 killed and wounded was inflicted on the Russians. The enemy have been driven from all localities south of the mountains, and law and order have been restored.

Suleiman Pasha's forward movement is impeded by bad weather.

It is reported from Widdio, that an alliance between Romania and Serbia has been concluded. The Romanians and Servians celebrated the alliance by mutually saluting each other's flags at Gladova on the frontier. It is expected that Russians and Servians will be joined immediately enter Romania and be joined by the Servians, who are constructing strong works upon the Timok and at Alexina.

Symptoms of uneasiness are apparent in Russian Poland. Many of the inhabitants in country places appear to have arms.

Dispatches from Batum describe that a great exodus of Circassians from the Caucasus is going on as a consequence of the withdrawal of the Turkish expedition. Fifty thousand people and 150,000 cattle are awaiting embarkation at Sukum Kaleh. Hobart Pasha has improvised a jetty by mooring small vessels lengthwise, and people and cattle were walking aboard the vessels. A frigate and transport had arrived at Batum with 1,000 and 900 emigrants, respectively. None were permitted to land at Batum on account of the lack of accommodation and provision. All go to Trebizonde. The Russians succeeded in stopping the exodus from the Tchamchir district, and drove the people back with great cruelty. It is reported that all the men who participated in the insurrection are sent to Siberia and their women and children given to the Cossacks. No movement of the Russians is visible in the neighborhood of Sukum Kaleh. At Batum on Monday there was an artillery duel. Heavy fighting is expected soon.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: No orders have been issued for extending mobilization. The Warsaw, Wilna and St. Petersburg military districts are in great part unaffected by the mobilization. The corps of the guard has not been mobilized to its full extent, the cuirassiers and several batteries not being included.

A telegram from Simla says that official intelligence has been received there of the discovery of a Russian conspiracy against the Amir of Cabool. In the province of Kandahar four officers were executed by order of the Amir for complicity in the conspiracy.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Czar of Colony has asked the Porte for authorization to form a sort of municipal guard for self protection. A majority of the police having been drafted into the army, those remaining are insufficient to preserve order.

Gen. Krudner, who commanded at Plevna, has been removed, and is succeeded by Gen. Latoff.

A Bucharest dispatch says: Eight Turkish steamers, including a monitor, carrying troops and baggage, appeared off some Romanian village near Oltenita to day. After reconnoitering half an hour they withdrew to Silistria.

Despachovich is still intrenched at Liez. His forces are reassembling at Selo under Galus, who has surprised the Turks by an ambuscade, killed several, and captured booty.

Fifteen thousand Turks are concentrating at Mostar to march on Gatzko.

Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs under date of August 12th: "Several hundred Russians were killed in an ambuscade near Koutou." The Russian outposts near Ani have been defeated, with loss of 100 killed. In both foregoing engagements the Turks withdrew on the approach of Russian reinforcements.

The German government has seriously remonstrated against the Turkish atrocities, and intimated to the Porte the absolute necessity for stricter discipline.

At Topokoi on Monday the Russians were defeated and lost five cannon, instead of the Turks, as previously reported. If this account is true it is probably some operation in the direction of Osmest Bazar.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 15.—The Russian batteries at Slobozia bombarded Rutehuk last night, causing a conflagration which lasted until midnight. The Turks have been bombarding Giurgievo since five o'clock this morning. The Russian batteries are not replying.

SMULHI, Aug. 15.—The Russians yesterday completed a second bridge over the Danube at Pyrgos, and the Turks are now passing over it.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Ministry of War officially declares the reported mobilization of the whole Russian army untrue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The Turkish army in the province of Bagdad, numbering 35,000 men, has been summoned to Constantinople, and will come by the Valley of the Euphrates. It will be replaced in the Bagdad district by militia.

THE BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—There was an anxious crowd at the custom house this morning, anticipating the announcement of dismissals, removals and changes in the several departments, which it was understood would be made to-day. Collector Thomas having completed his list and being ready to carry into effect the order of the Secretary of the Treasury reducing the force. At noon the order of the Secretary was carried into effect by a reorganization of the several divisions of the custom house made necessary by the order and the changes made public. The reduction of the force was made by the dismissal of nine clerks, four messengers, two assistant weighers, two gaugers, one special inspector, thirteen day inspectors, eleven night watchmen, two examiners at appraisers' office, two samplers at appraisers' office and three laborers. There were also two removals and others appointed in their places, including one clerk, one examiner and one store-keeper, the others being principally watchmen.

Gen. Ord. confirms the news of the raid on Sunday of ten or fifteen men from Mexico into Rio Grande City, the release of two murderers from jail and wounding of the county attorney and three juries. A demand by the government is recommended by General Ord for the arrest and delivery of these outlaws. Their escape into the interior of Mexico renders pursuit from this side impracticable. It was announced at the cabinet meeting at Washington yesterday that the Governor of Texas would make requisition for the treaty with Mexico upon the Mexican authorities for the delivery of the desperadoes to his custody.

Thomas and Frank Levally, aged 10 and 7 years respectively, were burned to death near the River Head House, Flushing, Long Island, this morning. The father, F. G. Levally, was fighting a fire with kerosene, when the can exploded.

A terrible storm passed over Clifton, Illinois, last evening, completely destroying a church, school-house, mill, and a number of dwellings, and doing considerable damage to the crops.

Foreign News.

Accounts from the famine districts of India report that the famine will rage with increased intensity for at least six months longer. In order to afford facilities for carrying food the Madras government has directed the discontinuance of several passenger trains daily on the railways. At a public meeting held in Calcutta to consider the situation, it was stated that fully eighteen millions of people will have to be provided with subsistence, and it was determined to make appeals for aid to the various cities and towns throughout the United Kingdom.

The Paris Monitor says that the question of a state of siege has never been discussed or raised in the Cabinet; that there has never existed, either on this or any other question, any division within the Cabinet; that the most perfect understanding has always existed between the Duke de Broglie and M. Fourton; that neither the German nor any other government has made any representations on the presence of the Duke de Broglie at the head of the Cabinet; and that the President of the Republic is firmly resolved to retain the Ministry of the 16th of May until the election. It is believed that the Journal Official will repeat these contradictions to-night, and that the Duke de Broglie's action for M. Fourton during his absence is an arrangement evidently designed as an additional proof of harmony between them. There is, nevertheless, a widespread belief that M. Fourton advocates the proclamation of a state of siege, and the papers which sound his praises unquestionably advocate it.

Dispatches from Port Au Prince say great excitement has prevailed during the last fortnight. The enemies of the government raised a rebellion and the city was declared to be in a state of siege. Troops were dispatched under command of the Secretary of War to suppress the riots. The rioters were completely dispersed, five of their number having been shot. The country people at St. Mark and Cape Haytien also took up arms, but this movement was considered unimportant. The government expected to quell the rebellion easily.

The Jamaica telegraph reporting a conflagration at Port Au Prince was false. The people are tired of revolutions.

An abundant coffee crop is expected to be gathered.

President Canil requested permission of the Chambers to visit Europe for the purpose of curing a dangerous throat disease, but they refused to grant leave. Canil has now been cured by his physician from Jamaica, and is improving.

Gen. Crespe, chief of the movement in favor of ex-President Gonzales, was arrested and imprisoned. This was the Gonzales movement. The partisans of General Luperon have now commenced a rising on the Northwestern frontier.

The general impression is that President Baz will be unable to much longer resist these constant attacks. It is reported from Caracas that a plot was discovered to assassinate President Alcantara. The chief of the plot was General Venancio Pulgar, who had been arrested and imprisoned.

The London Times' July correspondent writing under date of July 17th, describes the awful effects of the famine in southern India. A few months ago, he says, the working class contained a fair proportion of stalwart and strong men, but now the famine at that time had made the visible mark, but this is no longer the case. The great bulk of the people are now emaciated. Their ribs are sticking out in painful prominence and their skins covered with a dirty yellowish discoloration of cuticle described in the Irish famine of 1846-7 by Dr. Donovan as a peculiar famine plague.

We look at the thousands of people collected on the relief works these famine marks are of almost universal prevalence. The superintendent of all the relief operations in Adoni reports that a journey over one of his roads resembled the path of a great battle in the numbers of dead and dying. If the people had been smitten by a local outbreak of cholera in ordinary they would have fled from the works and never returned, but so severe is the pressure for food that none could afford to leave the works and lose their pay for a single day.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 34 pence Rupee decline.

It is reported that the King of Holland intends to abdicate.

William Longman, the well known London publisher, who had been seriously ill for some time past, is dead.

General Mahone's Speech.

Last night about 10 o'clock a large crowd of citizens, accompanied by the Artillery band, assembled in front of the elegant mansion of Gen. William Mahone, on Market street, and proceeded to tender him a serenade. After repeated calls and much cheering, Gen. Mahone came forward and delivered the following impromptu remarks:

This distinguished manifestation of warm-hearted consideration was unnecessary, my fellow citizens, to assure me of your attachment and esteem. The unmeasured kindness which I have ever had at your hands in all the relations of life, and the unbroken confidence with which you have always honored me in matters of public concern, form the pride and glory of my life.

As to the particular event to which your presence now refers, I find nothing in all that was done in the furtherance of your wishes and the promotion of my candidacy which I do not most cordially approve. Your cause and every interest were intelligently and eloquently maintained, and with a pluck and devotion worthy of success. You have caused to be proud of your knightly leaders on this occasion, and to them I am indebted for lasting obligations of gratitude, and must I omit here to express the heartfelt thanks due by myself and my friends to those generous people in all sections of the State, from glorious Accomac to historic York, from the Tidewater to the Peninsula, and from the Southwestern to the Valley, who rallied to our banner with kind alacrity, and who bravely followed its fortunes to the end.

In the result, my fellow citizens, I shall be content if no one feels more disappointed than I that, for myself, I have no regret other than that which sympathizes with the failure of that hope which a generous partiality and personal devotion had centered upon me. The end we reached was in the pursuit of that line of policy which had been considerably formed at the beginning, formed without any personal prejudice to persons, but with distinct respect to your better interests and a due regard to the just claims of another great section of the Commonwealth. To your own grand division of the State, whose people have never faltered in any cause of party or of patriotism, or to the Valley of Virginia that was all fairness due the honor which your partiality would have conferred upon me. And so, fellow citizens, it was determined by my friends and I most cordially approved their decision to yield the chances of a personal promotion to that sense of justice and to that wisdom of policy which your public conduct has ever displayed. You thereby recognized and endorsed that principle of reciprocity between the sections which, in the distribution of public honors, has been too long and too often disregarded.

My fellow citizens, this canvass has uncovered the most important issue—one which concerns the harmony of our Conservative party and the very life of our State. Upon that grave question, that of the public debt, I have to repeat here, in the most solemn manner, my conviction of the correctness of the views which I have hitherto expressed. The interest in this people, the honor of Virginia, and the security of the creditor alike demand that a readjustment and equalization of the public obligations shall be made, and I am more than ever persuaded that unless speedily and earnest efforts be directed to this end, bankruptcy, dishonor, and open repudiation must ensue.

That you will, as always in the past, give a cordial support to the nominees of your Convention, I am assured, and it any hesitations

involve him here to carry out in full faith the pledges made in Richmond by his representatives and mine. The gentlemen thereon are one and all true Virginians, and patriotic citizens, and they should and will be elected. And now, fellow-citizens, I thank you again for your kindness, and bid you good night.

General Mahone was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks the enthusiasm was intense.—*Petersburg Post.*

Carpet-Baggers Troubles.

The defection of the late Collector Lee, of the Norfolk custom house, was the result of a prolonged system of embezzlement, amounting to nearly \$30,000. Even during and after the time that such embezzlements were being effected two special agents of the Treasury, Messrs. Ayer and Chamberlain, were located at Norfolk, constantly inspecting the affairs of the collector's office, and yet they failed to report any irregularity. On the contrary, they pronounced that everything was in proper condition. In this connection it may be well to give the following extract from a confidential letter addressed to Assistant Secretary McCormick by Judge Hughes, of Alexandria, concerning the removal of Mr. Moore, the special agent of the Treasury.

It would, in my judgment, be highly injudicious to remove Mr. W. B. Moore as special agent of the Treasury at this time. It is not for me to say more than that he has just been engaged in an intricate investigation into the transactions of the late collector at Norfolk, and has found considerable embezzlement of \$13,000 to \$15,000 since 1870. This is the more remarkable in connection with the fact that there had been two agents habitually at Norfolk since 1873 who had reported the affairs of that office as in proper condition. I adhere in strict confidence, official confidence, to the two agents AYER and CHAMBERLAIN.

The result of what he (Moore) has so far done has been to unearth an embezzlement of \$13,000 to \$15,000 which had escaped both Ayer and Chamberlain.

The following extract from a report to Secretary Sherman by Special Agent Moore throws more light upon the subject, and shows up one of the most shameful and systematic robberies ever perpetrated upon the customs service, which these two gentlemen, Messrs. Ayer and Chamberlain, either through ignorance or design, overlooked.

Mr. S. E. Chamberlain was stationed at Norfolk in the capacity of Special Agent of the Treasury during a large portion of the time that these frauds were going on, and there are numerous reports from him representing that he was habitually examining the office, and the records were properly kept and receipts accounted for.

The facts are that there never was a day during the time that Mr. Chamberlain was making these reports of the condition of the Norfolk Custom house that the cash on hand corresponded with the amount that appeared by the cash book to be due.

Collector Braxton informed me that when he entered upon the duties of his office as Lee's successor, Special Agent Chamberlain had in his possession a large number of original papers belonging to the files of the custom-house, including manifests, which he was unable to get into the files, and it is not certain that all have been returned; that much of the confusion in the records of the office arises from the irresponsible action of Mr. Chamberlain in withdrawing so many important papers without properly accounting for them. The facts show that Mr. Chamberlain conspired with the officers of the Custom house in the frauds, or was totally incompetent to cope with the conspirators, while the latter were stealing the entire duties on whole ship loads of dutiable cargoes, and entering the ship upon the impost book as "arriving in ballast."

The result of the above named letter has been to direct the attention of the Department to the official status of Messrs. Ayer and Chamberlain, and already steps have been taken in that direction. Yesterday Acting Secretary McCormick directed a special agent to report here. He is a new man and entirely unacquainted with any of these transactions or the parties to them. As soon as he arrives here he will be detailed to Norfolk to investigate the affairs of the Custom-house at that place, and the part that Ayer and Chamberlain took concerning them. As the case now stands Ayer and Chamberlain are placed in a suspicious light. Whether they can explain their position to report to the Department the irregularities that must have been known to them remains to be seen. The most natural consequence, however, of the investigation would seem to be the summary dismissal from the service of both of these officers, as from the facts thus far developed they have proven themselves wholly unfitted for their positions.—*Wash. Republican.*

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An unusual quiet prevails at the Capitol, and Pennsylvania Avenue looks almost deserted. But few persons are to be seen at the hotels; only a few office-seekers linger about the Departments, and everything is flat. For years past so dull a time has not been known in Washington. The Capitol is being put in order for the approaching session of Congress, but it is now thought doubtful whether the October meeting will take place, it being considered not a difficult matter to "bridge over" the six weeks intervening between the time specified for the calling session and the regular meeting day in December. A revocation of the call issued would not surprise any one.

It is probable that the contest for Speaker of the next House will be much more exciting than anticipated now. From present indications Randall has the "inside track." The West will be divided in its choice, while the South is by no means a unit, although it is seriously urged that the time has arrived when she should assert her supremacy in this branch of the Government. Mr. Cox will not be able to make any considerable defection from Randall, while Mr. Snyder, of Ohio, will not likely be able to present such strength as to attract sufficient support to ensure his election. Should the South determine to unite—and by so doing they could most likely elect their candidate—the choice would almost certainly fall upon Mr. Goode, of Va., but as stated before, it is by no means certain that that section will put forward a man, and if not then Mr. Randall will unquestionably receive a large proportion of her votes; indeed many have been already pledged to him. He proposes shortly a visit to Warrenton and Danville, in Virginia, and thence into North Carolina.

Should Mr. Randall be chosen Speaker the old officers of the House will all probably be re-elected, except Mr. Patterson, the Doorkeeper, for whose place there will be a contest, resulting most likely in the choice of a Missourian or one from the Southwest, probably Col. Jewell, of New Orleans. Mr. Thompson, Sergeant at Arms; Mr. Adams, Clerk, and Mr. Stewart, Postmaster, as yet have no serious opposition, though, of course, there will be aspirants for each place.

The result of the Virginia convention gives general satisfaction here among democrats, and it is thought Col. Holliday will have no opposition.

The civil service reform, put into execution by the President, has caused considerable disgust upon the part of many of the Radical office-holders, who think that Mr. Hayes is either coquetting with the democracy or else paving the way for the appointment of moderate republicans under the next democratic administration.

News of the Day.

At Erie, Pa., a conductor on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was discharged Monday for refusing to add another car to his train, which he claimed was already too heavy. In consequence of the discharge several others declined taking on cars to their trains. Yesterday complaint was made against four of them for attempting to incite a strike. They were arrested and committed to jail in default of bail. The strikers assert that the alleged cause of the freight conductor's discharge is not the real one, but that he was discharged because of his prominence in the late strike.

A proposition has been submitted to the National Bank of the State of New York to examine and participate in the proposition for selling and funding the debt of the State of Arkansas. About \$1,800,000 worth of stockholders of "O. D. bonds unfunded," "Funds debt bonds," "Railroad aid bonds" and "Levee bonds" agreed to exchange their bonds for new bonds of the State of Arkansas, having thirty years to run. Should the arrangements for a compromise of the debt not be made before July 10, 1878, subscribers may withdraw the bonds.

In Mr. Cooklings' speech to his friends in Utica, on his arrival there, he told his hearers how the land in England is for the most part divided up into large landed estates, and how the poorer classes of the population have no voice in the government of the country. In Paris he had an opportunity of witnessing the spirit of the French working people, who, whilst living on wages that ours would scorn, yet saved small sums to invest in government securities as a reserve fund for old age.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the New York Herald states that United States Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, has been paralyzed in the left arm, but his physician thinks only temporarily. There is no symptom of paralysis in his face, and his mind has not been at all impaired. Should his arm continue paralyzed he will be rendered helpless, as he has only been able to walk by the support of crutches. He is permitted to see no one except his family.

When off Windmill Island yesterday morning the walking beam of the steamboat Ariel, which plies between Philadelphia and Wilmington, broke suddenly, and came crashing through the deck and saloon and into the engine room, where the engineer and an old lady narrowly escaped being killed. Great excitement at once ensued on the steamer; some of the ladies and children screamed, but fortunately, no one was injured.

Augustus D. Schaeffer, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Westminster, Md., committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. The accounts of the bank are said to be correct, and as Mr. Schaeffer showed no symptoms of insanity and was apparently happy in all his domestic relations his friends cannot tell why his life became an unsupportable burden.

Referring to the seizure of Turkish monitors at Corfu by the Hellenic Government a dispatch has been received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Greece containing a statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs before the Greek Chamber, by which it appears that the affair has been amicably settled.

A drought is prevailing in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa. The growing corn is withering up, and the streams are becoming so low that the country grist mills have ceased to grind. The people do not apprehend a famine, but they are put to great inconvenience for want of a sufficient supply of water.

The Supreme Council of the World Knights of Pythias is in session at Cleveland, Ohio, which will be continued the greater part of the week. There was a handsome parade of the order yesterday through the principal streets of the city, which were profusely decorated for the occasion.

Two hundred and fifty operatives of the Newark city, N. J., silk mill struck yesterday against a fifteen per cent. reduction. The employees say they submitted to a twenty-five per cent. reduction in November, and could only earn from three to nine dollars per week. The mill will remain closed.

Captain Barnaby Baker, sr., member of the firm of B. J. Baker & Co., well known wreckers, fell through the hatchway of the bark Ascaradem, yesterday, ashore at Ocean View, and was killed.

George Walston, a colored domestic at the Imperial Hotel, in Washington, was sent to jail by the Police Court yesterday for the grand jury on the charge of setting fire to one of the rooms at the hotel last Sunday.

Charles Ashly, the last of the railroad strikers awaiting trial at Cincinnati was sentenced yesterday to thirty days in the workhouse and a fine of \$500, with bonds to keep the peace.

A dispatch from Huntington, West Virginia, claims a majority of 3,500 for Charleston as the capital of the State.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There was a small number of persons at the reception-room of the White House this morning on business of inquiry, &c. They were attended to by the clerks. The clerks, however, expect an easy time during the absence of the President, and some of them will go off on a short vacation.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

A leading radical, formerly one of the most prominent in the State, in conversation with the Gazette correspondent this morning, declared that the radicals of Virginia had certainly determined to make no nomination against the regular nominee, but to fall in behind any "independent" that had strength enough to make a fair run.

A. J. Seward is appointed postmaster at Monaca Postoffice, in Lancaster county.

APPOINTMENTS.

Chas. H. Norris has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger of the First District of Texas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of the United States Treasury to-day are as follows:—

Internal Revenue, \$252,950 62

Customs, 479,851 88

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Terry has notified the Secretary of War of his acceptance of the appointment of Commissioner to treat with Sitting Bull.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Schurz says that he has made as yet no selection of the civilian commissioner to accompany Gen. Terry.

During a thunder storm at Paterson, N. J., Monday afternoon Henry Refuge, a German, and a boy and girl took refuge under a chestnut tree. The tree was struck by lightning and Refuge instantly killed. The others were rendered unconscious, but subsequently recovered. Refuge's head was turned blue, but otherwise bore no marks. The boy's leg was burned and turned blue. The lower part of the girl's body is covered with blue spots. Refuge was thirty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born one hundred and eighty-eight years ago to-day.

During Monday night's storm the mainmast of the two-masted schooner David Ames, of Rockland, Me., Capt. A. Flanders, lying at the Consolidation wharf, Georgetown, was shattered by lightning.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATS.—The Democratic Convention of Maine last night nominated J. H. Williams, for Governor, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine in Convention assembled hereby affirm and adopt the platform and principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in June, 1876.

Resolved, The reversal of the verdict of the American people as expressed at the ballot box in November last, electing Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States, was the most monstrous political fraud recorded in history. The Democracy submitted to it in the interest of peace. It must not be repeated, and we call on Congress to prepare and submit for ratification an amendment to the Constitution which will render its repetition impossible, and cause conspirators attempting it to be punished.

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